

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON CANNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

KILBURN GARDEN Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

LAURA KENNY'S THEATRE. Broadway.—WITNESSES OF THE TRIAL OF ROBERT HOOKE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.—Satanstoe—Wild Women of the Andes—Two Gallies Sailed.

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BARNUM'S MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—THE TRIAL OF ROBERT HOOKE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 5th Broadway.—THE TRIAL OF ROBERT HOOKE.

HIVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STRIKING COCK.

THE NEW IDEAL. 4th Broadway.—SINGERS, BURLESQUES, FAULTS, AND SONGS.

AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 44 Broadway.—SINGERS, FAULTS, AND SONGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—THE TRIAL OF ROBERT HOOKE.

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vance. At the different gaps of the mountains his forces have had severe skirmishing with the enemy, but in every case with success. At Hoover's, Liberty and Guy's Gaps the posts were vigorously defended, but the rebels were finally driven back. It is said that the rebel General Clayburne was killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest news from Vicksburg, by way of Cairo, is to the effect. The cannonading on the 26th was terrific from the army and the gunboats. The siege was progressing favorably. The movements of General Johnston continue wrapped in mystery. He had gone beyond the Big Black, and was reported moving southwards. All the rivers and streams were rising.

There was a great scare in Portland yesterday morning, but it amounted to nothing. An idle rumor that a rebel privateer was landing troops in the harbor caused much excitement for a time, and the citizens were alarmed lest the rebel squadron off the Bay of Fundy was about to make a raid in their waters. No privateers, however, appear to be in the immediate vicinity.

All the bonds given by the captains of captured vessels to the commander of the pirate Tacony have been found on board of the schooner Archer, and are now in the possession of the authorities. Another suspicious looking bark, supposed to be a pirate, was seen on Saturday off the coast near Portland. The militia are being organized to garrison Forts George and Seacoast.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Hecla, from Queenstown on the 17th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The steamship City of Baltimore, from Queenstown on the 18th instant, passed Cape Race last Friday on her voyage to New York. Our telegraphic summary from Newfoundland, with the compilation from our European files of the Hecla, published in the HERALD this morning, furnish interesting news four days later than the advice of the Canada.

Lord Palmerston, during a speech at Guildhall, London, stated that France and England were in accord on all questions of peace or war in the East or in the West.

The London Times anticipates that the Emperor of France, "delivered from the Mexican war," will make his "powerful voice" heard in America in favor of peace.

An American abolitionist, named Conway, in London, attempted to negotiate the basis of a peace treaty with Mr. Mason, the rebel Commissioner, on the ground of a promise of negro emancipation by the Southerners. Conway said that if this pledge were given, the abolition leaders in the North would "oppose the further prosecution of the war," and cause it to cease, by the "immediate withdrawal of every kind of supplies." Mr. Mason did not commit himself or his cause in any way. He inquired for Conway's credentials from the abolitionist party and he failed to produce them.

Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that the blockade maintained by the American fleet was sufficiently efficient to entitle it to be observed. He believed also that there was every desire on the part of the American government to prevent injustice from being done to neutrals.

A large number of clergymen in the rebel States had joined in an appeal to England, invoking her aid to put an end to the war. They declare that the restoration of the Union is impossible. The London Herald, organ of the British aristocrats, attributes great importance to the paper.

On the 11th of May an Oldenburg brig reported at Gibraltar that she had met the privateer Florida on the 26th of April. The Florida had two hundred prisoners. Five of them were put on board the brig.

The alleged privateer Southerner had arrived at Liverpool from the Tees, to await orders.

The official report of the fall of Puebla caused much joy to Napoleon. He forwarded a letter of thanks to General Forey, in which he disclaims the idea of a permanent rule by conquest. The order for reinforcements for the army was countermanded. Some of the English correspondents in Paris express the opinion that an occupancy of the soil of Mexico will be attempted.

The Polish patriots had gained other victories over the Russians in the field. It is said that Napoleon's intentions on the subject of the revolution are pacific towards Europe; but the situation was still very serious.

Cotton closed in London, on the 18th of June, at 92 1/2. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, but firm, with prices unchanged on the 18th inst. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions flat.

The Hecla and City of Baltimore have nearly thirteen hundred passengers for New York; those by the Hecla having landed yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club, at the Horsehoe, in the lower bay, was brought to a close on Sunday last. It had been ordered by Commodore Stevens for the purpose of opening the yachting season earlier than the month of August, and at the same time to infuse fresh vigor into the Club, which has rather languished since the war commenced. The experiment was a success so far as relates to the enjoyment of those who participated in it and the number of boats at the rendezvous. It will now doubtless be of annual occurrence.

The steamship Patapasco, Captain Mott, from New Orleans 21st inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings no news. The Patapasco has on board the body of Lieutenant E. Shadrake, of the volunteers.

We learn by the Dutch bark Venus, Captain Atkinson, at this port, that private letters were received from Curacao, dated June 11, stating that a treaty of peace had been signed between the Generals Paz and Falcon, but that Porto Cabello and Lagunayra opposed it, and a new revolution is breaking out. It was expected that Maracibo would unite in these new operations.

The State of Pennsylvania has a population equal to more than three-fifths of that of what there is left of the whole Southern confederacy, and, as the numerical strength of General Lee's forces is certainly not one-half of that of the whole rebel army, Pennsylvania ought to be able to protect herself without calling for a single man outside of her borders. The following table shows the population—

	Present Population.
Alabama.....	526,500
Arkansas.....	324,100
Florida.....	17,700
Georgia.....	521,600
Louisiana.....	250,000
Mississippi.....	353,900
North Carolina.....	800,000
South Carolina.....	291,000
Tennessee.....	551,200
Texas.....	421,400
Virginia.....	698,400
Total.....	4,685,800
Pennsylvania.....	2,850,000

We see no reason for fright in the Keystone State, especially when she has the Army of the Potomac at the back of her.

Halifax papers to the effect have been received by the steamship Shannon. The Reporter of the 26th has the following:—The brigantine Golden Rule, at this port, reports that on the passage out to Porto Rico, May 25, was boarded by an American gunboat, name unknown, short of provisions; says she was taken by the Confederate privateer Florida. Also on the 14th of June, on the passage to Halifax, was fired at to have to the

federal gunboat Tuscarora; came on board, looked in the hold and examined ship's papers; said they were in search of the gunboat that boarded the Golden Rule. The sidewheel steamer Boston, from Montreal for Halifax, arrived at Pictou on Tuesday afternoon. She sailed again for Halifax on Wednesday afternoon. This boat is intended to ply between Halifax and Boston.

To-morrow the new postage law goes into operation. Letters will be sent to any part of the United States—California, Oregon and the Territories included—for the uniform rate of three cents for every half ounce. All letters must be prepaid, or double the rates will be charged. Soldiers and sailors, however, may send their letters, as heretofore, and the single postage will be collected at the place of delivery, but cognomized officers must prepay their letters. Local or drop letters must be prepaid two cents; but no charge will be made for delivery. The registry fee will be twenty cents.

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont, which met on the 24th inst., appointed delegates to the next National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. If they had appointed a large delegation to go to Pennsylvania to assist in defending the State and driving out the invaders they would have rendered some service to the country.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby a resolution was adopted rescinding the grant made to the Harlem Railroad to extend their road down Broadway. Some discussion ensued, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Railroads. After disposing of routine business the Board adjourned till Thursday next.

We are requested by Mr. Tilton, counsel for the captors of the Peterhoff, to state that the delay in bringing this case before the Prize Court, and which has been so generally complained of, is not occasioned by him or the United States District Attorney, as they have been ready for the investigation for some weeks past. We understand that the case will be imperatively called on by Judge Betts as soon as Mr. A. P. Smith, counsel for the owners, is disengaged from a court in which he is now occupied.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Foote will take place at New Haven (not Hartford), as reported in the morning papers; this (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock.

The number of persons subject to draft in Cincinnati is 32,292, and in the whole county the number is 41,492.

The City Inspector's report states that there were 407 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 17 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 46 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of disease of the bones, joints, &c.; 79 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 15 of the heart and blood vessels, 121 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 34 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 3 premature births, 76 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 39 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, 19 from violent causes, and 1 unknown. There were 249 natives of the United States, 9 of England, 99 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 36 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was feverish and dull yesterday; people were engrossed with the war news, and did not care to operate. Gold rose to 147 1/2; exchange to 161. Money was quite easy. The bank statement shows a decrease of \$1,400,874 in loans and \$43,004 in specie, and an increase of \$1,416,007 in deposits.

Cotton rapidly advanced yesterday to 70c. a tic for middlings, with sales of 3,600 bales reported. Flour, wheat and corn were more active. Provisions, sugar, and whiskey were in fair demand at, in the main, steady prices. Sugar, hay, tallow and petroleum were freely sought after. There was not much animation to other articles. The freight market was brisker, and there was increased firmness in rates.

The Decisive Day at Hand.

There can be no longer any doubt that Lee's whole army has now crossed the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that a grand scheme of invasion of the North is now fully developed. The Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, with Frederick for a base of operations, is also north of the Potomac, and a decisive battle cannot be long delayed.

On the result of this momentous campaign hang the destiny of the country and the character of its institutions for perhaps a thousand years. Lee's crossing of the Potomac may prove in its consequences to this republic what the expedition of the Persian king, under his generals Datis and Artabanes, against Athens, proved to the Athenian republic, to all the republics of Greece, and in fact to all Europe; what Alexander's crossing of the Dardanelles proved to the Persian empire; Hannibal's crossing of the Alps proved first to the Roman republic, and finally to his own unhappy country; what Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon proved to Rome, or what William of Normandy's passage of Dover Straits proved to England. And the coming battle between the contending forces may be as decisive in its effects and influences as the battles of Marathon, Arbela, Zama, Pharsalia and Hastings, or the battle of Tours, in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracen power and saved Christendom from the Mahomedan yoke.

Alexander crossed the Dardanelles with less than half Lee's army, and conquered all Asia, after defeating in two battles the Persian host led by King Darius. The Greeks, on their own soil at Marathon, eighty years before, had under the lead of a brilliant general, Miltiades, broken the prestige of the Persian arms—till that time regarded as invincible—and less than twenty-five thousand drove back to their ships one hundred thousand invaders. It was now the turn of the Greeks to invade Persia, with Alexander at their head. At that time Persia threatened all the nations of the earth with subjugation. The Macedonian conqueror, with his phalanx, defeated Darius at the head of sixty thousand men, near Tarsus, on the Issus. The result was the possession of Syria and all the riches of Damascus. After overrunning Asia Minor, the coast of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and Egypt, Alexander returned westward and crossed the Euphrates, to again encounter Darius, at the head of a far larger army than before. He met him at Arbela, in Assyria, and again defeated him—this time the defeat being decisive of the fate of the Persian empire. A few days after the battle Alexander entered Babylon, "the oldest seat of earthly empire," and thence spread the Greek civilization over the whole of Asia. He penetrated even into India, and conquered Afghanistan, which England has failed to do in our own times. Alexander did not depend for supplies upon his own country, but on the countries which his arms subdued.

Similar to this, on a smaller scale, was the career of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, who, crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, subdued all the nations of Spain, and afterwards crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassable, and invaded Italy. He defeated the Roman General Scipio, on the Ticinus, and afterwards both Scipio and Sempronius, on the Trebia. He afterwards, with fifty thousand men, met at Cannæ Terentius and Æmilius, the two chief

magistrates of the Roman republic (called consuls), and defeated their army with such slaughter that forty thousand lay dead on the field. Had he rapidly followed up this victory Rome itself would have easily fallen into his hands. By giving his soldiers too much repose at Capua, where they became enraptured by pleasure and luxury, he lost his opportunity. Mounting a naval expedition was fitted out by the Romans against Carthage, which induced the Carthaginian government to call their general home to repel the invasion. This was a fatal blunder. Hannibal was defeated on his own soil in a decisive battle at Zama, near Carthage, by the younger Scipio, son of the first Roman general he had defeated. Haughty Carthage was compelled to sue for peace, which was granted; but she never recovered the blow, and the Romans in a future war blotted their rival out of existence.

In the case of Julius Cæsar we have another example of bold invasion like that of Lee. With a comparatively small army Cæsar penetrated Gaul (France), and subdued it to the Rhine and Mount Jura to the ocean. Subsequently he invaded and conquered his own country with a still smaller force. Without any certain base of supplies, he passed from the Roman province, of which he was military governor, over the boundary of the Roman republic proper, on pretence of redressing the wrongs of a tribune of the people. He subdued all Italy in sixty days, and pursued Pompey, the general of the republic, into Thessaly, where, with less than 25,000 veterans, he defeated his opponent at the head of an army of 44,000 men. This Lee, with an army of about 100,000 men, enters the Northern States, with no secure base of supplies behind him, and his communications with Richmond liable to be cut off at any moment. He calculates upon living upon the country and of establishing temporary bases of operations as he proceeds. If he wins he comes out all right; but if he is badly beaten he is lost.

In like manner William the Conqueror crossed the narrow channel which divides France from England, conquered the army of the reigning king in the decisive battle of Hastings, and thus founded a new dynasty, which has endured to this day, completely changing the institutions of England, and making her what otherwise she never would have been—a great Power on the earth.

It is worthy of remark with what small forces these great achievements were accomplished. The Athenians, at Marathon, with less than twenty-five thousand men, overthrew the Persian host, one hundred thousand strong. Alexander crossed into Asia with less than forty thousand men. Hannibal conquered nearly all Italy with the same number. Cæsar, with little more than half the number, conquered the whole country and permanently overthrew the republic. William of Normandy had only sixty thousand in his expedition. The two armies now about to come into deadly collision exceed the forces at Waterloo, which changed the destiny of Europe.

Generalship is more important than numbers. Napoleon Bonaparte, with thirty thousand ragged troops, crossed the Alps, flung himself into the midst of the large armies of Austria and Sardinia, defeated them in detail, and conquered Italy. He had no provisions for his army, no base of supplies; but as his troops descended to the fruitful plains of Lombardy he pointed out the fat of the land, which he told them was theirs if they would go and take it. They took him at his word, and prospered.

Thus does Lee trust to fortune. He depends for subsistence on the fertile plains and valleys of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in a great measure, depends for ammunition on what he expects to capture from our armies. If Lee should turn out to be a Napoleon, a William the Conqueror, a Cæsar, a Hannibal or an Alexander, and if we have no general of ability to cope with him, he may, with one hundred thousand veterans, overrun the whole of the Northern States. But, though Lee is a good general, he has done nothing as yet to entitle him to rank among the great conquerors of the earth. What he may do hereafter remains to be seen. If he should be completely successful in this campaign it would be difficult to place any limit to the extent of his future conquests. But perhaps it is from among our own generals that the new Napoleon is to arise, or perhaps a new Wellington, who, with good fortune and stubbornness, may overwhelm the Southern warrior, even if he should possess some claims to a Napoleonic reputation. If General Meade should prove victorious in this campaign he will be hailed as the most illustrious soldier in the country—the victor of an American Waterloo. The destiny of America for centuries to come depends on the decisive day which is now at hand.

Napoleon the Third and Mexico.

The Emperor of the French has received General Forey's report of the taking of Puebla; and right glad was he to hear that at last victory was shedding her lustre upon the legions of France in Mexico. It is said that his Majesty exclaimed, when he first received the news, "Mexico is ours." This may or may not have been premature; but it is evident Napoleon now looks upon the conquest of the Mexican republic as a matter beyond doubt. He has addressed to General Forey a letter, testifying his great satisfaction at the fall of Puebla, and his regret at the obstinacy shown by the Mexicans, who do not understand his Majesty's intentions as regards them. The Emperor says:—

I bitterly deplore the loss of so many brave men; but I have the consolatory thought that it has not been without the interests and honor of France and for civilization. Our aim is not to impose on the Mexicans a government against their will, nor to make our success serve to the triumph of any party whatever. I desire that Mexico may be born to a new life, and that shortly regenerated by a government founded upon the nation's will, the principles of order and progress, and respect for international law, she may, by establishing friendly relations with France, acknowledge that it is to France that she owes her peace and prosperity.

All this is very fair, and would promise well for the future prosperity of the country were it an established fact that all of Napoleon's assertions are entitled to belief; but we have a lively recollection of very liberal promises made apropos of Nice and Savoy; and we also remember that events subsequently prevented the accomplishment of these promises. In this instance we do not believe that for one moment the Mexicans will be deceived by fair words; they understand that once France has conquered them she will maintain her power in Mexico, until driven thence by the people of this country, who will, we hope, be at liberty ere long to pay some attention to the Mexican question. Napoleon, who wishes to make Mexico a colony, will hold on to his conquest as long as he can. It is his well known intention to work the mines in that country; also that he will seek to increase and

develop the commercial resources of Mexico; and we may reasonably doubt his ever giving up the country until forced to do so. It must be borne in mind, however, that as yet the French have not captured the city of Mexico. We are inclined to believe they will find this a much more difficult matter than was the taking of Puebla; and even when the tricolor floats over the Hall of the Montezumas there will be manifold difficulties for the invaders to encounter. They will find it impossible to keep open their communications with the sea, save with a very large force. To put down the guerilla bands will require a still larger force, while the organized armies which will spring up, first in one portion of the country and then in others, will keep constantly employed large numbers of the French troops. Napoleon will find to his cost, or we are much mistaken, that it will be a long time ere he can safely exclaim, "Mexico is ours."

The Defence of New York Harbor.—Necessity for Immediate Action.

Some time since we called the attention of the administration to the fact that General Lee intended making an invasion of the North. We were earnest in our demands that prompt measures should be adopted whereby the rebel general might find his plans defeated. Strange to say, no notice was taken of our repeated warnings, and now we find Lee almost at the gates of Washington, while Pennsylvania is undergoing all the horrors of a hostile raid. We sincerely hope that Governor Seymour and Mayor Opdyke will prove more heedful than did the people of Washington to our warnings. We call upon the Governor of the State and the Mayor of this city to see that our harbor defences are at once placed upon a proper footing. In their present state the rebels might sail up to the city, fire our shipping, bombard the town, and get clear away without incurring loss or danger. An immediate change for the better must take place. Our forts must be garrisoned, men trained to the use of the guns, and some fast and heavily armed ships-of-war be kept stationed in our port. We well know that at the present time the rebels have some seven or eight formidable vessels-of-war, and what is there to prove that, now all our available vessels are off after the pirates, the rebel privateers may not meet off Sandy Hook, sail up to New York, and burn the town?